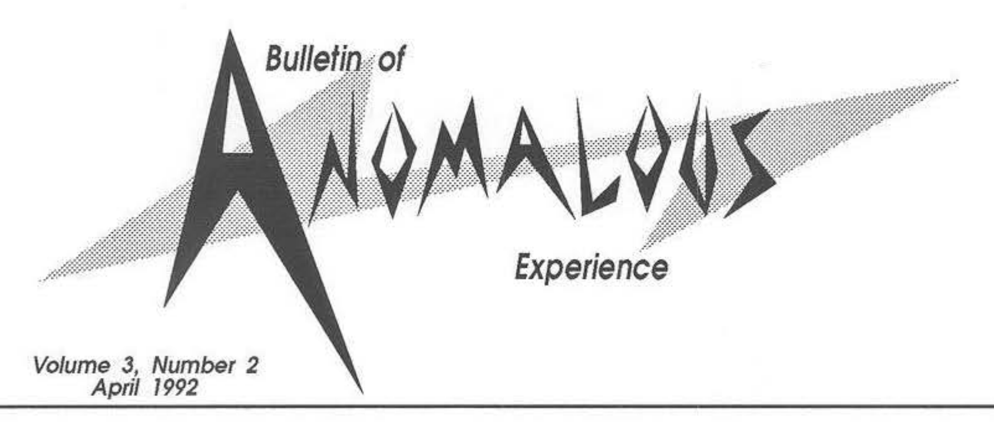


Volume 3, Number 2
April 1992

In This Issue:

Deadline for next issue: May 20

Mail:

Virtual Conference Response

Here are the responses so far to the questions I posed in the Virtual Conference questionnaire in the last issue. If you haven't responded, check the last page of the February 92 issue, sit down with a cup of your preferred beverage, fill it out, and send it in.

On opening up subscription to, and/or participation in, BAE to experiencers:

Four "ayes," no "nays" and two "each case on its own merits" received so far. The "ayes" include the following:

From Stuart Appelle, Ph.D.

I like your original philosophy of an abduction phenomenon newsletter for and by involved professionals. I also believe involved professionals can, indeed must, learn from those who are involved in the phenomenon as experiencers. These two positions are not necessarily in conflict. By exercising your editorial discretion, and distinguishing between BAE journal subscribers (everybody) and BAE organization members (involved professionals), you can maintain BAE's membership and publication philosophies, while allowing experiencers access and input to the publication itself.

The "each case on its own merits" votes:

From John Robert Colombo

I see merit in restricting the BAE to specialists; I see merit in expanding the readership to witnesses or experiencers. At present I see more merit in restricting its distribution rather than in expanding it; but I see the most merit in Dave evaluating each request for a subscription on its own merits.

From Brian Thompson, MD

No strong feelings either way re opening up BAE to experiencers.

Joanne Hager (associate editor) and I are favourably disposed, in principle, to experimenting with experiencer participation. We will decide on whether, and how, by the next issue.

On Dick Hall's "Quick Alert" proposal for new abduction cases:

(a number of you noted that I incorrectly referred to Dick Hall as Dick HAINES on the VC form. Apologies to both). Five responses to this query so far: Three readers in favour and two against. Comments from the respondents are below (two "aye" vote came without elaboration):

From John Miller, MD:

Feedback on Richard Hall's idea for a brief initial organized reporting of new abduction cases: I think it's an excellent idea. I have felt bad about having some apparently significant cases languishing in my files awaiting "completion" of my investigation. My feeling now is that many of these investigations will never be truly complete, so why not share what I do (and don't) have on these cases? Also, I think that the first few hours of interviewing gets a good handle on at least the consciously recalled material. I suggest an addition to the form. I would like to ask the questions: (1) Has any other investigator looked into the case? and (2) If so, who?

From Stuart Appelle, Ph.D.

Re the "Quick Alert" proposal: I think this would be a mistake. The notion of disseminating "the results of preliminary interviewing only, not necessarily later findings" is inconsistent with my idea of how to develop a valid database. Not only should entries into such a database be the result of a careful and complete investigation, but the rush to disseminate preliminary findings to investigators risks contaminating the data through the beliefs and expectancies of the investigators (and ultimately, perhaps, the experiencers themselves). By identifying "trends" and "patterns" quickly, the "quick alert" system could become an "early bias" system instead, and ufology would be open to criticism of shaping the very phenomenon it purports to be studying. In fact, the reasonableness of this criticism would be in direct proportion to the actual success of such a system in accomplishing its goal of "alerting" investigators early. The real source of the trends and patterns this system aspires to reveal would be hopelessly confounded. This would be very unfortunate, because trends and patterns are indeed critical to establishing and understanding the abduction phenomenon, and the objective of identifying them and developing a database is laudable. However, while compilation and categorization of findings is critical, a slow alert system might be more appropriate. In this regard, it might be pointed out that the quick alert approach contrasts sharply with that taken by investigators who, to minimize the effect of investigator and experiencer expectancies, have deliberately delayed the dissemination of specific details gleaned from abduction reports. Although I would generally regard the deliberate withholding of data as suspicious and scientifically inappropriate, there is a case to be made for judicious release of this kind of material. Trends, patterns, and other consistencies make a strong case against deception, confabulation, and fantasy -- but only where they emerge from the independent reports of experiencers, and where collective expectancies and biases of both experiencers and investigators can be reasonably ruled out. The quick alert system would work against such an outcome.

From Leo Sprinkle, Ph.D.

Sounds, good, but I don't plan to participate. (I went thru that cycle years ago, when we were asked to participate in a network of investigators who responded to (a) "lights" in the sky; (b) "objects" in the sky; (c) "landing traces"; (d) "humanoid" reports; (e) "encounters"; and now "abductions"! When will we get to the "channeling" and "contact" cases?)

I like Dick Hall; he and I worked together (when he was with NICAP) on a study I did of 250 Ps, 1961-62, when I was at the University of North Dakota. But we agree to disagree over the issue of "contactees."

From John Robert Colombo:

I will leave an evaluation of the "Quick Alert" system to field workers. Its merit lies in the requirement that the invstigator covers "the waterfront," so to speak; its demerit lies in the fact that the information so encoded lends itself to quantitative analyses which seldom if ever reflect much more than conventions and artefacts -- and require many hours of work.

On recent books to discuss in BAE:

Leo Sprinkle suggests the following titles:

- Invasion Within by Royal and Priest
- Celestial Teachings by James W. Deardorff, Ph.D. *(Leo Sprinkle says that* James Deardorff is a Professor Emeritus, Astrophysics, at Oregon State University; "he accepts 'nuts and bolts' evidence and spiritual evidence).
- Healing Shattered Reality: Understanding Contactee Trauma by Alice Bryand and Linda Seebach, M.S.W.

Both Leo and Jean Mundy suggested Silent Invasion *by Ellen Crystal; Jean kindly sent a review copy. A review of* Silent Invasion *will appear in the next issue.*

Robert Baker recommends the following:

- Hidden Memories by Robert Baker
- Missing Pieces by Baker and Dr. Joe Nickell
- Fire in the Brain by Ronald Siegel

Readers are invited to submit reviews of the above books, or any others that you think are relevant to our discussion.

On recent journal articles:

Most of the suggestions are represented in this issue; two people sent in copies of "When Do Anomalies Begin" from SCIENCE.

Robert Baker recommends Dr. George Ganaway's work, much of it appearing in the journal DISSOCIATION. I am going to try to track this material down; in the meantime, I would appreciate if someone would send me a copy of any of these articles that they have handy (or better yet, prepare a piece for BAE on it)

On material from BAE appearing on the WELL:

No objections noted so far. I will continue the practice of presenting selected items on the WELL (MIND conference) unless otherwise instructed by contributors.

On BAE publishing a list of its subscribers:

Five "ayes," and two "nays" so far. Obviously, noone will appear on such a list who does not want to. We will wait for more feedback before deciding whether to present even a partial list.

Mail: UFOs and Fairies: Reaction

UFOs and Fairies: Another View

From Richard Hall:

Peter Rojcewicz's views on UFOs cum fairies are provocative and interesting. Indeed, trusting his scholarship at face value, he demonstrates some strong parallels between the two bodies of "lore." However, I am always suspicious of philosophers who tell us that "reality" is essentially unknowable, and then proceed to tell us how the universe really works!

I accept that there may be some connection between fairy encounters and UFO abductions. However, it could be that both are manifestations of the same underlying "reality" (possibly real, physical encounters with beings from elsewhere, or possibly some unrecognized human mental phenomenon). How do we find out? Not by discarding "materialistic science" and substituting in its place a totally subjective world view ("...the mind can know directly only its own internal phenomena and not the world as it is in itself") while uncritically accepting Jung's archetypes as if they were known facts.

Rocjewicz is a throwback to the old subjectivist philosophers who denied that any knowledge of things external to their mind was possible. His "epistemology" is that we can't know the truth about UFOs or fairies -- unless, of course, we accept his subjective and unverifiable view that they are "...partially ethereal and abstract (in nature)...capable of volitional metamorphoses...(and) not 'things' in any absolute sense."

Furthermore, his entire comparison applies only to the abduction phenomenon, a late entry into UFO "lore." When fairies are observed by multiple, independent, reliable witnesses; tracked on radar; credibly photographed along with other confirming data; leave measurable and analyzable physical traces on the ground; and cause widespread failures of electrical systems -- all well- witnessed and established patterns of UFOs -- I will become an advocate for their reality. But shucks, I guess physical evidence is nothing but "materialistic science" and has to be thrown out."

I also can't help but wonder how Rocjewicz dares to cross the street if he can't trust the evidence of his senses with regard to the external world.

Richard Hall, B.A. (Philosophy)

The author's response follows:

I confess to being somewhat perplexed by Mr. Hall, particularly since his seems more an ad hominem reaction than a considered response. Thank God words mean different things to different people.

Peter Rocjewicz, Ph.D.

Mail: The Four Dimensions of Abductee Trauma

From John Mack, MD:

I am really pleased that you have been persuaded to continue the publication of BAE. It serves a really useful function.

There is an aspect of the abduction trauma phenomenon which I think needs to be stressed. People refer to a post-traumatic syndrome (PTSD) and, indeed, some of the symptoms abductees experience are consistent with that syndrome. But there is more to it than that. The stress has four dimensions. First there are the traumatic assaultive events themselves -- the helplessness and terror of the intrusive procedures, being overwhelmed, etc. Second is the fact that these individuals cannot talk about their experiences in their families as a child or to their peers later without, generally, getting the response that they are bizarre or off-base. So a self-enforced isolation occurs. Three, the experience shatters our notions of consensus reality in which abductees, like all of us, have been raised. These things simply cannot or should not, exist and I have found abductees even preferring that they were deluded, let alone dreaming, rather than having to face the fact that something like this that is "real" has actually happened to them. Four, there is the unpredictability and no protection (although Ezell Branham has written in BAE that his techniques have prevented abductions from recurring). So abductees live in apprehension of future threat. Abductees who are parents are particularly troubled that they cannot protect their children.

I think it is important that those of us who work clinically with abductees address all four dimensions of the trauma.



John Edward Mack, M.D.

Dr. Mack received his MD from Harvard in 1955, completed his residency in psychiatry at the Massachusetts Mental Health Center in 1959, and did a fellowship in Child Psychiatry at the same location from 1961-63. He graduated from the Boston Psychoanalytic Society and Institute in 1967, and was certified as a Child Analyst by the same organization in 1969.

He has been a professor of psychiatry at the Cambridge Hospital of the Harvard Medical School since 1972, and head of the Department of Psychiatry there from 1973-77. He is also a faculty member of the Boston Psychoanalytic Society.

He also is the Founding Director of The Center for Psychological Studies in the Nuclear Age, and President of the International Society for Political Psychology.

He has served as Assistant Editor of the Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association and has been on the Editorial Board of the American Journal of Psychoanalysis.

Among his many awards is a 1977 Pulitzer Prize in Biography for A Prince of Our Disorder: The Life of T.E. Lawrence (Little, Brown & Co., Boston).

Dr. Mack has published extensively in the areas of psychobiography and the psychosocial effects of the nuclear arms race. Some of his recent publications (156 are listed in his CV) are:

- Nationalism, Ideology and the Self (Basic Books, in process)
- the foreword to David Jacobs' Secret Life (Simon & Schuster, 1992)
- "Inventing a Psychology of our Relationship to the Earth" in Psychology and Social Responsibility by Staub and Green (New York University Press, 1992)
- "The Voices of Children from the Zones of War" in CenterReview (Fall 1990)
- "The Psychodynamics of Victimization Among National Groups in Conflict," and "The Enemy System," both in The Psychodynamics of International Relationships by Volkan, Julius and Montville (Lexington Books, 1990)
- Nightmares and Human Conflict (Columbia U. Press, 1989)
- "Aggression and Its Alternatives in the Conduct of International Relations" in Psychoanalytic Inquiry, 1986.

Richard Hall

I have a B.A. in Philosophy from Tulane University, so long ago that I have almost forgotten what "epistemology" means. I specialized in scientific philosophy and logic, with a minor in mathematics.

My UFO research background includes almost 10 years as Assistant Director and Acting Director of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) which thrived in the 1960's, and influenced Congressional hearings and reform of the Air Force UFO project. The accomplishments which are most personally satisfying to me are compiling and editing of NICAP's documentary report The UFO Evidence (1964); activating the interest of Dr. James E. McDonald (late atmospheric physicist, University of Arizona) in study of UFO reports; helping to found the Fund for UFO Research and serving on its board (1976 to date); substantial contributions to Ron Story's Encyclopedia of UFOs (Doubleday, 1980; authoring Uninvited Guests (Aurora Press, 1988); and another initiative which you will be hearing about this year.

For the past 12 years I have been employed as an abstractor-indexer by a publisher in Bethesda, MD. I took a sort of sabbatical from UFO research long enough to write a non-UFO book, about female soldiers in the American Civil War, scheduled for publication in the Fall by Paragon House.

And I am not Robert L. Hall, my Ph.D. brother, a retired professor of sociology who has publicly confessed that he used to worry about my mental health due to my "obsession" with UFOs -- until I convinced him there was a real scientific mystery.

"Second Advance Landing"

by John Robert Colombo

John Robert Colombo contributes this review of the film In Advance of the Landing.

John is known across Canada as the Master Gatherer for his many books of Canadian lore and literature. The proprietor of Arcturus Books once called him "Canada's Mr. Mystery" for such books as Mysterious Canada (Doubleday) and UFOs over Canada (Hounslow).

I think this account of In Advance of the Landing will be of interest to readers of the Bulletin.

Books about UFOs are seldom described as "charming," but there is one book that is always described this way and that is Douglas Curran's In Advance of the Landing: Folk Concepts of Other Space (N.Y.: Abbeyville Press, 1985). Curran took a highly personal approach to the UFO phenomenon by searching out instances of its popular expression across the North American continent. He concentrates on the folklore of the UFO movement. His photographs and accompanying text capture and convey moments of considerable charm. The author-photographer took himself and the phenomenon with a grain of salt--and a pinch of paprika. Equally charming is the ninety-minute documentary film called In Advance of the Landing. It was "suggested" by the Alberta photographer's text and photographs. Curran was not involved with the production of the film, yet it captures Curran's spirit. The film is the cinematic realization of the vision of the book. The documentary film was completed late last year by Cygnus Productions of Toronto. It is expected that television release will follow limited theatrical exhibition. Dan Curtis, the director, raised the budget of $500,000 from Telefilm Canada, Cineplex-Odeon, CITY-TV, and other film agencies. Over a period of two years a crew of four made trips to numerous locations throughout Canada and the United States to film it in 16 m.m. At a private screening I saw it in its video form. I took no notes at the time; there is as yet no press book. So here are some idiosyncratic personal reactions. The film is wonderful entertainment. If I were reviewing it, I would describe it is a mix of Roger and Me and Cosmos. It combines director Michael Moore's off-the-wall humour with astronomer Carl Sagan's "sense of wonder." It examines an unknown species--the human species.

There is no narration, no voice-over. There is no artificial dichotomy--on-the-one-hand, on-the-other-hand. No point of view is expressed or presented other than the fact that people do and say unusual things, often with a sense of irony, sometimes with a sense of mission, occasionally with a sense of mania. No one is revered or ridiculed. People famous for their UFO connections comment directly to the camera, as do unknown passersby in "streeters."

One discrete sequence follows another in an associative manner. The technique is appropriate and effective. The pace is appealing. The cinemaphotography is strongly evocative of setting. The editing is sensitive, the treatment of the action is thoughtful, so much so that one is barely aware that there is a thematic progression from boyish fun to contact to abduction to invasion to considerations of cosmic dimensions.

My sole reservation is that in the last quarter of the film one of the invasion sequences is allowed too much screen time so that the interest of even this very sympathetic viewer flagged for a while.

Curtis employs special effects largely for their sense of fun. He makes good use of clips from familiar and unfamiliar "classic" flying-saucer movies; he makes excellent use of unfamiliar, black-and-white newsreel footage about flying-saucer cults in the 1950s. There is a genuine sense of locale (although the Sedona sequence with a psychologist/psychic is somewhat less effective than it might have been).

I do not have a list of the personalities who appeared on camera, but I will describe some of those men and women who remain in my memory and will continue to do so for some time to come. Dorothy Izatt talks about her psychic photography of ufo-like images; she relates the activity to her faith and feelings about life and death. Betty Hill recalls her own abduction with surprising freshness, considering the number of times she has done so in the past; she tries to contact a UFO; she amusingly discourses on national abduction characteristics (it seems English abductors are gentlemanly, Brazilian ones are boorish, American ones are a mixed bag but never gentlemanly).

Marcello Truzzi makes some worthy if weighty points. The sole skeptic to appear is Phil Klass who is allotted so little screen time that all he has time to state is "how wonderful it would be if...."

Alan Mosley of Aetherius talks about his organization. Much time is devoted to the Unarius group. Its founder, Ruth Norman, now in her late nineties, appears attired in a glittering, golden gown. She expounds her philosophy of life amid bursts of lights and colours. She looks as regal as Elizabeth I...a veritable Queen of the Night.

We are taken into Van Tassell's desert dome. Gabriel Green conducts us to the Big Rock site; here in the Mojave Desert he reminisces about the 1950s, the "good old days" when UFOs were still known as flying saucers. Green ran for president of the United States as leader of "the flying saucer party," but withdrew from the race at

the behest of the extraterrestrials. By throwing his weight behind Jack Kennedy, he spelled doom to Richard Nixon's chances. Or so we learn.

One especially amusing sequence presents the legal battles being waged by Larry Brant, the employee of the Pentagon who is trying to pressure various branches of the U.S. government to release its top-secret UFO documents. The musical score gives this sequence its delightful, mock-epic character.

Along the way we meet householders who are fans of UFOs. They conduct us into their dreams--into their living-rooms to see their high-tech control centers; into their suburban backyards to enter flying-saucer-like constructions; into their saucer-shaped restaurants to be handed exotic-looking menus. The man who was mayor of the small Alberta community of St. Paul explains why in 1967 he encouraged the town council to construct the world's first UFO landing pad.

Watching this film was the most enjoyable ninety minutes I have spent in some time. I look forward to watching it a second time on the big screen or the little screen. But when will that be? The rub is that the director, who raised the capital and realized the dream, is now discovering that nobody in the movie or television business is rushing to exhibit the finished product.

So nothing is happening at the moment. But something will. Keep watching the skies...for In Advance of the Landing.



from **When Do Anomalies Begin?**
Alan Lightman and Owen Gingerich
Science, Vol. 255, 7 Feb 1991, p. 690-695

Abstract

An anomaly in science is an observed fact that is difficult to explain in terms of the existing conceptual framework. Anomalies often point to the inadequacy of the current theory and herald a new one. It is argued here that certain scientific anomalies are recognized as anomalies only after they are given compelling explanations within a new conceptual framework. Before this recognition, the peculiar facts are taken as givens or are ignored in the old framework. Such a "retrorecognition" phenomenon reveals not only a significant feature of the process of scientific discovery but also an important aspect of human psychology.

Example: The Perigee-Opposition Problem

...a cosmological revolution...took place four and a half centuries ago, when Nicholas Copernicus (1473-1543) introduced the heliocentric planetary system. The principal challenge for the astronomers of antiquity and the Renaissance was to account for the seemingly irregular motions of the planets among the stars, especially the so-called retrograde motion, in which a planet appears temporarily to reverse its eastward motion against the background of stars as seen from Earth. In the sun-centred system of Copernicus, this phenomenon is easily explained. When the swifter moving Earth bypasses the slower moving Mars, for example, Mars temporarily appears to move backward.

...It is a basic observational fact, known since antiquity, that retrograde motion occurs only around the time when the sun is in a direct line with the planet. For the superior planets, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, the sun must lie opposite the planet in the sky, hence the designation "opposition." In particular, and this was especially obvious for Mars, the planet was observed to be brightest, and therefore presumably closest to Earth, during the time of retrogression.

In a sun-centred system, it is a simple geometrical truth that the middle of the retrograde motion, and the planet's closest approach, must coincide with opposition, when the sun, Earth, and planet lie in a straight line. But in an Earth-centred system, such a coincidence is not reported by the geometry.

To explain the observations, Ptolemy (expounder of the geocentric system AD 140) had to assume that each superior planet revolved in its epicycle at just the right rate so that it reached perigee at the moment of opposition on every orbit. We know that pre-Copernican astronomers were aware of these observational facts because the Alfonsine planetary tables, made early in the 14th century, took advantage of the solar connections, even though astronomers rarely mentioned the fact explicitly. Thus, a striking observational fact that would later have a completely natural explanation in the heliocentric system of Copernicus had to be accepted as a given, without explanation, in the geocentric system of Ptolemy.

For centuries, no one, not even Copernicus, remarked on the oddness of Ptolemy's tacit assumption regarding perigee and opposition...The perigee-opposition phenomenon was recognized as an anomaly in the Earth-centered framework only after it was given a "reasoned" explanation in the new sun-centered framework.

Characterization of the Retrorecognition Phenomenon

1. A fact of nature is observed in the context of an existing explanatory framework.

2. The fact does not have a logical explanation in the existing framework but is nevertheless unquestioned and ignored, or accepted as a given property of the world, or simply postulated to be true.

3. A new theory or model is advanced in which the observed fact now has a compelling and reasoned

explanation. At the same time, the fact is retroactively recognized as an anomaly in the context of the old theory or model.

Discussion

Science is a conservative activity, and scientists are reluctant to change their explanatory frameworks. As discussed by sociologist Bernard Barber, there are a variety of social and cultural factors that lead to conservatism in science, including commitment to particular physical concepts, commitment to particular methodological concepts, professional standing, and investment in particular scientific organizations. Although such conservatism may seem inflexible and ultimately destructive, it has the short-term asset of allowing each current conceptual framework to be articulated so clearly that it is well understood and can serve as an organizing principle for the multitude of facts that scientists observe. Further, it may be intellectually difficult to recognize the importance of each of these multitudes of facts and to spot the one peculiar fact that heralds a fundamental flaw with the current theory.

Scientists may also be reluctant to change paradigms for the purely psychological reasons that the familiar is often more comfortable than the unfamiliar and that inconsistencies in belief are uncomfortable. In his Theory of Cognitive Dissonance, psychologist Leon Festinger says that "the existence of dissonance [inconsistency], being psychologically uncomfortable, will motivate the person to try to reduce the dissonance and achieve consonance [consistency]. When dissonance is present, in addition to reducing it, the person will actively avoid situations and information which would likely increase the dissonance."

We suggest that the phenomenon discussed here -- the recognition of some anomalies only after they are given reasoned explanations by a new conceptual framework -- is in some cases an extreme example of the conservatism of science. At times, scientists may be so resistant to replacing their current paradigm that they cannot acknowledge certain facts as anomalous...

The Quest for Transcendence: An Ethnography of UFOs in America

The Quest for Transcendence: An Ethnography of UFOs in America

Robert E. Bartholomew

The Flinders University of South Australia

The Anthropology of Consciousness, Volume 2, Numbers 1-2, March-June 1991, p.1-12

Abstract

Two case studies involving waves of claims and public discourse about mysterious aerial sightings in the United States over half a century apart are presented. Most evaluations of such episodes by scientists ethnocentrically portray sightings of unidentified flying objects (UFOs) as the product of deviance, irrationality, or psychopathology. The emphasis on natural science approaches to understanding the social sciences is primarily responsible for the present erroneous pseudoscientific status of UFOs, as is the failure to recognize or take as problematic the notion of rationality as a cultural category. Consequently, the symbolic significance of UFOs has been obscured. Contemporary interpretations of UFOs serve the unconscious resurrection of the power and function of omnipotent beings during a secular age. A semiotic culture-as-text social anthropology approach is more fruitful as it does not treat rationality as an objective given, but emphasizes the social construction of reality and the translation of unfamiliar symbol systems.

(from the text)

Whether or not Bigfoot, Atlantis, or extraterrestrial visitants exist, they are social realities and a legitimate area of inquiry. The lack of study of these phenomena conveys much if not more about the politics of science than about believers in the particular phenomenon being examined, a reminder that science is not culture or value-free, but a product of the Zeitgeist, and often based upon Western-biased assumptions of reality, normality, and rationality. The insignificance afforded to Western "pseudoscience" reflects an ethnocentric idiosyncrasy of the positivist-dominated social sciences, as myth-making and ritualism are fundamental components of all culture, the canvas of human consciousness where mental "paints" are continuously rearranged to create orderly, meaningful social realities in an otherwise chaotic cosmos.

...

While Keesing contends that anthropologists consistently overemphasize the study of "exotica" to the neglect of equally important mundane texts, the opposite is true in the treatment of Western "exotic" realities: ancient astronauts, the Bermuda Triangle, pyramid energy. In exposing the limitations and perils of objectivist approaches which are utilized to explain such behavior by traditional functionalist, empiricist and positivist perspectives, I will demonstrate that adherence to rationalism serves as a scientific conduct code which is used to judge less technologically developed societies ethnocentrically, denying their possession of equal or superior social knowledge. As a result, the transcendent significance of contemporary Western UFO interpretations has been obscured.

...

(from the Conclusion)

A central tenet of Enlightenment philosophy is that cultural history follows a linear progression from supernatural beliefs to scientific reason, with erroneous beliefs being discarded in favour of the logic of universal principles. However, "irrational," "erroneous" thinking continues, as does a craving for the otherworldly, but it is now clothed in rationalistic thinking and philosophy. Instead

of spiritual guardians and ghostly images, we are confronted with "magical" machines which carry the functional equivalent of what Jung termed "technological angels."

The persistent, pervasive contemporary proliferation of UFO realities reflects the secularized Western collective unconscious and its attempt to plausibly resurrect the power of its earlier gods. Most social scientists ignore the study of UFOs, affording them the status of irrational pseudoscience. This culture-bound position is indefensible, as social scientists have long placed great emphasis on chronicling the marvellous diversity of human customs and realities. Many ethnographies of head-hunting and witchcraft are considered spellbinding classics, yet Western UFO-related realities, which are no less "bizarre" or illegitimate inasmuch as they are social and cultural construction too, have been virtually ignored. Western social scientists must become more aware of the extent to which "scientific" assumptions and categories are "cultural" constructions of Western "reality," not an objective given. If a Naga animatist anthropologist were to place the same standards of legitimacy on Western religion that Western social scientists have placed on UFO realities, Christianity would be ignored as "exotic," pseudoscientific nonsense.

To ignore "exotic" Western realities, that is to say those beliefs defined as such by Western social scientists, because of the fantastic nature of the beliefs, or to treat them as exemplifying irrationality or psychopathology, is to obscure their symbolic meaning and risk viewing diversity as eccentricity or creativity as abnormality. To do so is to deprive the Western world of its own cultural heritage and censor the ethnographic record.

The Society for the Anthropology of Consciousness

The Society for the Anthropology of Consciousness is an interdisciplinary organization concerned with cross-cultural, experimental, experiential, and theoretical approaches to the study of consciousness. The primary areas of interest include: (altered) states of consciousness, possession, trance, dissociative states; ethnographic studies of shamanistic, mediumistic, mystical and related traditions; indigenous healing practices; linguistic, philosophical, social, and symbolic studies of consciousness phenomena; and psychic (psi) phenomena, including their roles in traditional cultural practices and applications such as in psychic archaeology.

Other articles in the issue in which Bartholomew's appeared are:

- Research Strategies in the Study of Shamanism and Anomalous Experience by Stanley Krippner
- The Visionary Experience in North American Shamanism by William S. Lyon
- "Cut Out to do Work": Recruitment Experiences of a Folk Healer by Stephen Childs
- "When God Can Do Anything": Belief Systems in Collision by Morton Klass

The Anthropology of Consciousness is published quarterly, and is available through individual subscription or membership in the American Anthropological Association (AAA) with unit membership in the Society for the Anthropology of Consciousness (SAC). For further information, write

The Membership Department
American Anthropological Association
1703 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20009

Recent Abstracts of Interest

EEG alpha methodologies and hypnotizability: a critical review.

Perlini AH Spanos NP
Psychophysiology 1991 Sep;28(5):511-30

This paper reviews empirical studies that assessed the relationship between EEG alpha indices and measures of hypnotic responding. Although there are confirmatory reports of such a relationship, these findings have not been corroborated in repeated attempts at replication. The research is characterized by poor design and statistical procedures that fail to control for various extraneous factors. Although a few positive findings have been tentatively identified, they await replication. Taken together, the available evidence suggests that hypnotizability is not systematically related to alpha.

Trance logic in hypnosis and imagination.

McConkey KM Bryant RA Bibb BC Kihlstrom JF
J Abnorm Psychol 1991 Nov;100(4):464-72

In 2 experiments we investigated trance logic, or the tolerance of logical incongruity, in age regression and hallucination. Experiment 1 tested 21 hypnotizable and 19 unhypnotizable subjects in an application of the real-simulating model of hypnosis. Experiment 2 tested 26 high and 19 low imagery ability subjects in an adaptation of the model to the imagination context. Subjects' experiences were investigated through the experiential analysis technique. More real than simulating subjects displayed trance logic during age regression, but they did not differ on the major measures of trance logic during hallucination. This pattern of responding occurred in both the hypnosis and the imagination contexts. Subjects'

comments suggested that completeness of and belief in age regression or hallucination may play some role in trance logic. The importance of understanding trance logic from the subject's point of view is discussed.

The transformation of affect in posttraumatic nightmares.

Lansky MR

Bull Menninger Clin 1991 Fall;55(4):470-90

The author questions the classical psychoanalytic assumptions that anxiety in posttraumatic nightmares arises from the same conflict represented in the manifest content of the nightmare, that such nightmares have no latent content, and that the day residue is insignificant. Such assumptions obscure the function of these nightmares, in which the dreamwork transforms shame into fear. Case material from two patients highlights the instigating role of posttraumatic dissociative states and shame in the day residue of posttraumatic nightmare sufferers. The author also emphasizes that conflict in the latent dream thoughts differs from that represented in the manifest content

.

Treating traumatic memories: a case report on the eye movement desensitization procedure.

Puk G

J Behav Ther Exp Psychiatry 1991 Jun;22(2):149-51

There are at present three published papers on the eye movement desensitization procedure. This paper reports two successfully treated cases, one with traumatic memories of childhood sexual abuse,

and the other based on memories of a terminally ill sister. Follow-ups of 12 and 6 months, respectively showed maintenance of treatment effects.

Post-traumatic stress disorder overcome by eye-movement desensitization: a case report.

Wolpe J Abrams J

J Behav Ther Exp Psychiatry 1991 Mar;22(1):39-43

Post-traumatic stress disorder is an exceptionally stressful syndrome that has been extremely difficult to treat. The prognosis was recently dramatically improved by the introduction of eye-movement desensitization. This paper reports, in substantial detail, a case that was precipitated by a rape 10 years earlier, describing its manifestations and various unsuccessful attempts to treat it; followed by a detailed exposition of the eventual, completely successful treatment by eye-movement desensitization.

"A Fury of Symbols"

Apropos of Jean Mundy's piece "Manifest Destiny on the Bus" in the last issue, a WELL correspondent sent in a copy of an article from Harper's that describes another series of bizarre experiences with elements of synchronicity and psi. The central story is too complex to explain, but I found it strangely compelling. The excerpt below gives a sense of the kind of experiences described, as well as the author's point of view. It is a most entertaining read, and I can forward a copy to anyone interested.

A Fury of Symbols

by Joel Agee

Harper's Magazine, January 1989

...For example, one day I was listening to people talking about Vietnam in the office of the National Opinion Research Center, where I worked; not an argument, everyone there was against the American intervention, just a quiet, rather pensive, end-of-the-day conversation. The sun had already set, and I was gazing out of the window at an unusual cloud formation: it looked like a long dark quill hovering over a piece of paper, or more likely, parchment, with almost perfectly straight edges, certainly an uncommon feature in a cloud. I drew a colleague's attention to it while the conversation continued. "All it needs is a hand," he said. "The hand's invisible," I replied. Then someone in the background said, not in reference to the clouds but to the conversation about Vietnam: "How do you think history gets written, Sam? How do you think it gets written?" The others laughed for some reason, and at that moment a dark red streak developed precisely where the point of the quill touched the page. The streak lengthened into a horizontal line as the conversation shifted to more trivial topics, then it started bleeding toward the bottom, and then it was five o'clock and people were putting on their coats, and my colleague and I looked at each other and silently shook our heads. I wanted to talk about what had happened, and he said he'd almost rather not, it was just too strange,down to the name Sam -- there was no one called Sam in the office. "What's so strange about that?" I asked. "Look at those colors," he said, and then (I'm afraid this sounds unbelievable, but it was so) I saw that the sky behind the quill and the bloodied parchment was distinctly divided into three horizontal fields of color: a fiery red on the bottom, bone white in the middle, sky blue on top.

Similar experiences followed. It seemed that, by way of surrealism, I had stumbled upon augury. That felt vaguely like witchcraft, like divination by tea leaves and entrails and hot wax and whatnot, and I was a little embarrassed. I didn't tell anyone. But I was excited. If this was an archaic way of knowledge, why should it be any less valid, any more uncertain than ours? And what was our usual way, after all? To grope for understanding until one touched on something -- most often a set of words -- upon which one felt justified in conferring the status of truth; and then, if one was inclined to be thorough, one might test that truth, tap its surface with doubt as with a felt hammer -- not too hard, lest it break -- listening for some telltale hollow or flat sound, and if all went well,one was pleased to have added

to one's store of knowledge. Maybe there were thinkers who pushed their doubt all the way to the end; but who had the courage for that -- or the faith?

...just a small shift of perspective opened up streams of communication between the heart with its questions and fears and the wordless void, which appeared to be not indifferent or alien at all but trembling with a responsiveness that seemed almost intimate. This was not just a game. It was as if there were a voice in the darkness that spoke in signs and symbols that teased the mind with meaning beyond comprehension, but were decipherable by way of feeling; a voice that claimed a kind of exclusive and secret loyalty of me, as if it were jealous of ordinary discourse and thought it could be betrayed by translation; and in all its messages there was



Jean Mundy forwards a list of speakers for the "1992 World UFO Conference", September 11-13/92 at the Sheraton Colorado Springs Hotel; call 1-800-484-1181 pin 8402 Voice Mail for more information.

Guest Speakers are:

- Mike Christol - Abductee and Close Encounter cases
- Alice Bryant - Understanding Contactee Trauma
- Dr. Steven Greer - Close Encounters of the 5th Kind...Interacting with Extra-Terrrestrial Intelligence
- William Pitts - New Project Blue Book
- Dr. Jean Mundy - Psychological Aspects of Human-Alien Contact
- Linda Seebach - Contactee Trauma
- Yvonne Cole - Channeling: Method, Message, Meaning
- Donald Ware - UFO's and Human-Alien Interaction
- Thom Theofanous - UFO's and Investigative Techniques
- Jorge Rey - Testimonials & Evaluation of Contact
- Sheila Lennon - Media and UFO Coverage
- Linda Moulton Howe - Mutilations and Negative Contacts



David Gotlib, M.D. - Editor
Joanne Hager, Ph.D. - Associate Editor

Bulletin of Anomalous Experience is a networking newsletter about the UFO abduction phenomenon and related issues, for mental health professionals and interested scientists. As Hilary Evans has observed, we try to "comfortably tread the narrow path between the groves of academia and the dust and heat of the market-place, inquiring and suggesting, not asserting or insisting."

Distribution is limited to mental health professionals and interested scientists, as it has been from the first issue. We are contemplating opening up subscription and participation to experiencers as well (see discussion elsewhere in this issue), and we'll make a final decision about that by the next issue.

Subscriptions

Subscriptions are $20 per calendar year; sets of back issues are available at $20 per year. Cash or money order preferred (because of the higher cost in Canada of processing cheques drawn on U.S. banks).

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Lengthy contributions are also welcome on IBM-compatible diskettes (5.25 or 3.5 inch). I am currently running Microsoft Word for Windows 2.0, but I can work with WordPerfect 5.0 and ASCII (text) files.

BAE on the WELL

A selection of articles from BAE appears in the "mind" conference of the WELL (Whole Earth 'Lectronic Link) conferencing system. If you do not wish your contribution to appear on the WELL, please indicate so with your submission.

How To Reach Me

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The Human Response to Abduction:
A Research Methodology Toward an Alien Abduction Taxonomy (AAT)

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October 6, 1990

INTRODUCTION

We face an enormous task when we consider the full array of human responses to alleged alien abduction. Anyone who has spent time studying this subject begins to understand just how subtle and intertwined the reported myriad symptoms and sequelae are. Reported events are almost always *cognitive* in nature involving some remembered past event, *psychophysiological*, sometimes involving reported incidents of physical artifacts (viz. alleged body implants) and/or *dermal* in nature (e.g., scars, incisions, pigmentation changes). The serious investigator is faced with such a broad range of reported effects that it is very difficult to see whether patterns actually do exist within and between individuals. The purpose of this paper is to offer a practical methodology that will lead to development of a flexible taxonomy of human responses to abductions. A fully developed coding scheme such as this should be of use in collecting, disseminating, and analyzing alleged CE-3 and CE-4 data.

If investigators, clinicians, and other health-care professionals can collect data from alleged abductees in a systematic manner that points toward either general or specific symptoms or sequelae (i.e., morbid conditions following as a consequence of another disease or event) then we shall begin to understand the general picture of what is causing these symptoms in the first place. Whether internally generated (perhaps a new type of neurosis?) or based in an objective, external cause, the constellation of responses evidenced in abductees may well provide us with evidence sufficient to understand its ultimate etiology.

The following *Alien Abduction Taxonomy* (AAT) is based upon a matrix approach where data can be entered within cells which lie at the intersection of two orthogonal axes. The X axis is always the same, viz., certain temporally ordered events. The Y axis consists of different, topically ordered human responses. Six initial AAT response lists are presented in Table 1. They should be considered preliminary until we know more.

Table 1

Six Initial Response Lists

1. Sensory Responses
2. Physiological System Responses
3. Psychological-Sociological Responses
4. Cognitive-Intellectual Responses
5. Spiritual Responses
6. Psychic-Paranormal Responses

AAT MATRIX DIMENSIONS AND EXPLANATION

Figure 1 shows a sample two-dimensional matrix that provides a logically consistent way to unambiguously refer to specific events, codify these events for computer entry, and also support statistical analyses across the entire data base as long as consistent scoring keys are adopted. In actual use, since each narrative is different from others, each will call for a different array of decimally coded events within the matrix, i.e., *each matrix should only contain cells for which there is reliable data.* The AAT is used as follows:

Step 1. Develop a Master Data Matrix made up of all possible cell combinations into which you can insert coded data scores as needed. Unused (blank) cells can be deleted later if necessary.

Step 2. Carefully read the abduction narrative text and insert into the master matrix all sensory responses reported by the abductee into the row labelled M1 (for matrix 1 - "Sensory Responses": see Table 3). For some kinds of studies all that will be required is a decimal entry in the appropriate column(s). Other studies will call for short annotated text cell entries.

Step 3. Repeat step 2 for the other matrices (Tables 4 through 8), inserting the data into other rows of the master matrix. Many currently available computer data base management (DBM) software systems will provide more than sufficient power for this task.

In all following dicussions of the AAT procedure a consistent event-labelling convention is used:

[X] - [Y : N] Where:
X = Horizontal axis dimension = *Generally Temporally Ordered Event*
Y = Vertical axis dimension = *Matrix Number* (e.g., 1 = *Sensory Responses*; 2 = *Basic Physiological System Responses*; etc.)
N = *Decimal numbered item* from a matrix (see Table 3 through 8).

To illustrate how this approach might help us understand better the core nature of an abduction experience within an *individual* case, assume that cell L - 1.5 (in a figure like that shown in Figure 1) might contain the word "conjunctivitis" which clearly indicates that the abductee evidenced conjunctivitis as one of the aftermath symptoms. When this "fact" is considered in light of other data coded into the matrix patterns of understanding may well emerge. For instance if cells C-1:1.2 contained "light yellow after-image persisted about 45 sec."; C-1: 6.1 "ozone odor"; N-1:5.2 "very thirsty"; N-2:11.3 "extreme sunburn over exposed skin areas", N-3:3.4 "PTSS" (post traumatic stress syndrome)", we are more justified in accepting the possibility that the abductee had been exposed to ultraviolet radiation. The degree of skin pigmentation before and after the event, the onset time required for the skin to change color, and other factors can even give some idea of the total energy dosage that was received.

Of course such a coding scheme may also be helpful in cross comparing two or more cases involving different people. Here entry of the cell data into a computer data base management program will greatly facilitate such cross comparisons.

HORIZONTAL AXIS OF THE MATRIX

The horizontal axis of the AAT matrix consists of generally temporally ordered events (also referred to as Episodes) which I have found to occur so regularly from case to case that they characterize a "typical" CE-4 event for me. Independent work by Bullard has also uncovered similar events. Also included here are

pre-event and post-event categories as well as an additional category (labelled "M") for use by others. These generally temporally ordered events are presented in Table 2.

Figure 1
Sample Master Data Matrix

MATRIX ENTRIES	Generally Temporally Ordered Events (See Table 2 below)													
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
M1				2.6 3.2										
M2				1.1 8.1+										
M3				8.3 8.6-										
M4														
M5														
M6				7.0										

Note: Numbers in cells are hypothetical to illustrate the basic coding technique using only decimal entries and the special scoring symbols provided.

Event (column) D refers to the ***Capture*** phase (see Table 2)

Row M6 refers to ***Psychic - Paranormal Responses*** (see Table 8)

Refer to column D in Figure 1 and see if you can figure out whether or not there is any consistency to these symptoms.

Table 2

Generally Temporally Ordered Events
(Horizontal Axis of Matrix)

A. ***Pre-Event.*** Any pre-defined period of time (typically 2-6 months before event).

During Event. The eleven episodes (B - L) that are defined here comprise a "typical" abduction according to my own research findings. A twelfth episode (M) is added for inserting one or more other categories if they are needed. Note that not all of these episodes need to occur in this particular order; however, many will!

B. 1 = ***Ongoing human activity.*** This episode includes a general description of what the person was doing immediately before the abduction event started. It is important since it establishes the ongoing social context in which the abduction experience occurred initially. It plays a key role in helping to establish whether the abductee was "a normal person doing normal things."

C. 2 = ***Alerting-Orienting Stimulus.*** Any sensory awareness of light, noise,vibration etc. which diverted attention and cognition away from the ongoing activity to a new direction, event, activity, and/or anomalous phenomenon. All sense modalities involved (e.g., vision, hearing, tactile) should be listed along with the duration and temporal order of onset.

D. 3 = ***Capture.*** This episode includes all those events which surround the actual abduction/capture of the person from the original environment to a new environment. Included here is a brief description of the entities involved, the mode of personal incapacitation if any, and other events not included in the following episode.

E. 4 = ***Travel to/from First Enclosure/Environment.*** Here are considered all details of how the person travelled to the new enclosed space/environment, e.g., mode of transport, sensory impressions along the way, physiological responses felt (air temperature, vibration, gravity, acceleration, body contact(s), sights, sounds, odors, etc.).

F. 5 = ***Tour of First Enclosure/Environment.*** This episode begins whenever the person realizes that he or she is being shown or told something about the new environment. Its description should include an overview of such details as: passageways, rooms (number, shape, wall features, furniture, displays and controls, etc.), windows, lighting, air temperature, floor features, sounds, odors, advanced technology, etc.

G. 6 = ***Personal Examination.*** This episode includes all details that are related to any type of scrutiny of one's body, mind, or spirit by others. All details of the apparatus, technique, and behaviorisms of all parties present should be included.

Table 2 (continued)

H. 7 = ***Communications and Messages.*** Here are considered all aspects of mental, auditory, or written/displayed information transmission either to and/or from the abductee.

I. 8 = ***Travel to/from Second (Large) Environment.*** Here are considered all details tha are related to the bodily awareness and transport of the person to and from anothe place, or psychological transport to a place that is usually much larger and of a different thematic character than previously described in episode F. Reporting details are similar to those of episode E (above).

J. 9 = ***Tour to and From Second (Large) Environment.*** This episode begins (and ends when the abductee leaves (and returns to) the First Enclosure or Environment (see Episode F). It includes all details of the (usually) much larger enclosed environment.

K. 10 = ***Return to Original Location on the Earth.*** This episode includes all events related to how the person is brought back to the original (or a different) starting point on the Earth's surface..

L. 11 = ***Aftermath.*** This episode contains all of the physical, psychological, physiological, psychic, spiritual, and other life changes that are experienced soon after the abduction (i.e., within 3-4 days).

M. 12 = ***Other Category.*** The user may insert one or more other event categories here.

N. Post Event = This category is distinguished from the ***Aftermath*** episode and is reserved for any details which appear later and/or which do not appear to be clearly related to the claimed abduction. For example, a job change, having a child, learning to fly an airplane, or other such major life event may or may not b the result of the claimed abduction but are, nonetheless, potentially important.

VERTICAL AXIS OF THE MATRIX

Because there are such a large number of possible human responses to an abduction it was deemed nec essary to subdivide them into six logical topic areas which have been listed above in Table 1 and detailed ir Tables 3 through 8 below. When *all of these possible responses* (as well as others not included here) have bee cross checked against an abductee's narrative account of his experience, together they constitute the vertica dimension of the AAT matrix. In the case of the *Primary Sensory Responses* (Matrix 1; Table 3) I have choser to present sub-categories of responses grouped by modality (e.g., eyes/vision; ears/hearing; skin/touch; etc. with finer subdivisions representing relatively gross body system reactions at this early stage of our understanding. As our knowledge of specific body sub-system responses improves this axis should be modified. See each of the following matrices for the specific entries for the Y axis of each data matrix. A decimal num bering system is used to unambiguously identify a given cell in the matrix.

Table 3

Sensory Responses
(Matrix 1) *Temporally Ordered Eve*
(See Scoring Key for Specifying all Changes) A B C D E F G H I J K L M

1.0 Eyes/Vision (Gross aspects only)
- 1.1 Light sensitivity changes
- 1.2 Color sensitivity changes
- 1.3 Localized blindness (scotoma)
- 1.4 Total functional blindness
- 1.5 External tissue effects (conjunctiva, lids, etc.)
- 1.6 Internal optical media effects (aqueous humor, lens cataract, pupil diameter, etc.)
- 1.7 Ophthalmic retinal effects (macular sequelae, other)
- 1.8 Other changes (list specifically)

2.0 Ears/Hearing (Gross aspects only)
- 2.1 Partial monaural loss/enhancement (specify audiometry results)
- 2.2 Total monaural loss
- 2.3 Partial binaural loss/enhancement (specify audiometry results)
- 2.4 Total binaural loss
- 2.5 Middle ear air pressure effects/damage/sensations
- 2.6 Unusual tones/noises (specify frequency, duration, power-loudness)
- 2.7 Inaudible vibrations heard/felt
- 2.8 Other changes (list specifically)

3.0 Skin/Touch (Gross aspects only)
- 3.1 Sensitivity reduction or loss
- 3.2 Tingling
- 3.3 Temperature change
- 3.4 Pressure change
- 3.5 Pain (specify location, area, changes)
- 3.6 Perspiration
- 3.7 Other changes (list specifically)

4.0 Tongue/Taste (Gross aspects only)
- 4.1 Sensory magnitude change of taste (specify sweet, sour, acid, bitter)
- 4.2 New/unique taste (specify nearest known taste(s) if possible)
- 4.3 Metallic taste
- 4.4 Other changes (list specifically)

5.0 Stomach/Nutrition/Sensations (Gross aspects only)
- 5.1 Hunger change
- 5.2 Thirst change
- 5.3 Malnutrition
- 5.4 Cramps/pain (due to ingested material)
- 5.5 Bloating (all causes)
- 5.6 Other changes

Table 3 (continued)

6.0 Nose/Smell (Gross aspects only)
- 6.1 Spontaneously appearing odor
- 6.2 Totally unfamiliar odor (specify nearest known odor(s) if possible)
- 6.3 Familiar odor (specify name or closely similar odor(s) if possible)
- 6.4 Other details

7.0 Vestibular Organ/Balance/Coordination
- 7.1 Static (non-moving) equilibrium changes
- 7.2 Dynamic (moving) locomotion changes
- 7.3 Walking/running gait modification(s)
- 7.4 Body sway
- 7.5 Dizziness/vertigo
- 7.6 Nausea/emesis (air sickness, car sickness, sea sickness, other)
- 7.7 Other changes

8.0 Neuro-muscular/Kinesiology
- 8.1 Limb strength change
- 8.2 Limb velocity of motion change
- 8.3 Limb reach change
- 8.4 Limb positioning accuracy
- 8.5 Eye-hand coordination change
- 8.6 Whole body coordinated movement change
- 8.7 Other changes

9.0 Miscellaneous Category
- 9.1 Vomiting
- 9.2 Urination
- 9.3 Fainting
- 9.4 Limb paralysis
- 9.5 Whole body paralysis
- 9.6 Others

Scoring Key:

++ Exceptionally strong, obvious, or increasing effect
+ Effect is only moderately strong or increasing at a slow rate
- Effect is less than normal or decreasing at a slow rate
-- Effect is very weak or decreasing at a high rate

P Partial
F Full

Table 4

Basic Physiological System Responses
(Matrix 2) *Temporally Ordered E*
(See Scoring Key for Specifying Changes) A B C D E F G H I J K L M

1.0 Cardiovascular
- 1.1 Beat rate change (accelerate, decelerate, irregular, other)
- 1.2 Blood pressure change
- 1.3 Peripheral vaso-constriction/dilation
- 1.4 Infarction
- 1.5 Other

2.0 Endocrine/Biochemical
- 2.1 Specify by hormonal response type/category if possible
- 2.2 Neurotransmitter agent change (e.g., serotonin, norepinephrine)
- 2.3 Stress-related hormone change (e.g., cortisol)
- 2.4 Other

3.0 Gastro-Intestinal
- 3.1 Excretion changes (frequency, volume, chemical constituents)
- 3.2 Cramps/pains (localized to intestinal region)
- 3.3 Anal area pain/spasms
- 3.4 Other

4.0 Immune
- 4.1 General health changes
- 4.2 Other

5.0 Lymphatic
- 5.1 Fluid chemistry changes
- 5.2 Fluid flow changes (volume, pooling, etc.)
- 5.3 Other

6.0 Metabolic
- 6.1 Oxygen uptake
- 6.2 Blood biochemistry changes
- 6.3 Hormonal changes
- 6.4 Kidney function
- 6.5 Liver function
- 6.6 Other

7.0 Musculo-Skeletal
- 7.1 Body stature change
- 7.2 Bone(s) anatomy change
- 7.3 Osteoporosis symptomology
- 7.4 Connective tissue change
- 7.5 Seizures/tetanus/ etc.
- 7.6 Other

Table 4 (continued)

8.0 Neural
6.1 Sensory system (afferent neurons)(excludes all data from Matrix 1)
6.2 Central nervous system (brain, cord)
6.3 Motor system (efferent motor neurons)
6.4 Autonomic nervous system (changes in thresholds, reflex response time, etc.)
6.5 Other

8.0 Pulmonary
8.1 Respiration (rate changes)(hyperventilation)
8.2 Tidal volume changes
8.3 Vital capacity changes
8.4 Tissue changes
8.5 Other

9.0 Reproduction
9.1 Organ anatomy change (internal and external)
9.2 Organ physiology change (internal and external)
9.3 Pregnancy, initiation of
9.4 Pregnancy, abnormalities of
9.5 Pregnancy, termination of
9.6 Menstruation changes
9.7 Other

10.0 Vestibular
10.1 Static otolith physiological change (excludes all data from Matrix 1)
10.2 Vestibular-neural system changes
10.3 Other

11.0 Miscellaneous Responses
11.1 General health change
11.2 Weight change
11.3 Body surface change (burns, marks,blisters, tumors, scars, punctures, etc.)
11.4 Hair change (loss, growth, pigmentation change, biochemical change, etc.)
11.5 Abnormal/unexplained healing from diagnosed disease(s)
11.6 Skin color change (e.g., turns white or bluish)
11.7 Other

Scoring Key:
++ Effect is exceptionally strong, obvious, or increasing
+ Effect is only moderately strong or increasing at a slow rate
o Effect ceases
- Effect is less than normal, reduced slightly or decreasing at a slow rate
-- Effect is very weak, very reduced or decreasing at a high rate

P Partial D Damage(d)
F Full N Necrosis

Table 5

Psychological - Sociological Responses
(Matrix 3)
(See Scoring Key for Specifying Changes) *Temporally Ordered Event*
A B C D E F G H I J K L M

1.0 Attitudes (Concepts, Feelings, Action Tendencies toward the following:)
1.1 Alien Life Forms
1.2 Authority, authority figures
1.3 Cultural norms
1.4 Economics
1.5 Politics and politicians
1.6 Public media
1.7 Religion
1.8 UFOs in general
1.9 Other

2.0 Beliefs
2.1 Long-standing, changes of
2.2 Very recently established (clearly related to abduction experience)
2.3 Other

3.0 Covert behavioral traits
3.1 Undifferentiated anxiety response(s)
3.2 Fear
3.3 Anger
3.4 Post-traumatic stress syndrome responses
3.5 Superstitious reactions
3.6 Altered state(s) of consciousness
3.7 Other

4.0 Overt behavioral traits
4.1 General affect change (e.g., depression)
4.2 Glossolalia
4.3 Paralysis
4.4 Other

5.0 Overt performance capability changes
5.1 Dual task accomplishment change
5.2 Reaction time (to stimulus onset)
5.3 Other

6.0 Personality
6.1 Functional personality change (manic-depressed, etc.)
6.2 Cyclic characteristics of the change (period, depth of, variability over time)
6.3 Non-measureable changes (e.g., ineffable, euphoria, rapturous feelings)
6.4 Other

Table 5 (continued)

7.0 Sensations (in general)
- 7.1 Sensitivity level change (enhanced or depressed threshold)
- 7.2 Cyclic characteristics of the change (period, depth of, variability, etc.)
- 7.3 Other

8.0 Perceptions (Finer aspects relative to Matrix 1 (Table 3), sections 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, and 6.0)
- 8.1 Spatial characteristics (distortions of, lack of)
- 8.2 Temporal characteristics (flicker, phase shifts, time-locked effects, etc.)
- 8.3 Intensity characteristics (contrast enhancement, excessive brightness, etc.)
- 8.4 Color/Hue characteristics (psychedelic-like effects, fluorescent colors, etc.)
- 8.5 Illusions (specify exact characteristics)
- 8.6 Capacity for general situational awareness
- 8.7 Other

9.0 Social relationships with:
- 9.1 Peers/co-workers/close friends
- 9.2 Immediate family
- 9.3 Authority figures
- 9.4 Enemies
- 9.5 Others

10.0 Miscellaneous Responses
- 10.1 Sleep characteristics (e.g., insomnia, narcolepsy)
- 10.2 Communication effectiveness
- 10.3 Communication modes
- 10.4 Affiliation needs
- 10.5 Withdrawl symptoms
- 10.6 Others

Scoring Key:
- ++ Exceptionally strong, obvious, or increasing effect
- + Effect is only moderately strong or increasing at a slow rate
- o No change
- - Effect is less than normal, reduced slightly or decreasing at a slow rate
- -- Effect is very weak, very reduced or decreasing at a high rate

P Partial
F Full
D Damage
N Necrosis

Table 6

Cognitive/Intellectual Responses
(Matrix 4)
(See Scoring Key for Specifying all Changes)

Temporally Ordered Even
A B C D E F G H I J K L

1.0 Basic intelligence capacity
- 1.1 Intelligence quotient change
- 1.2 Reasoning-logic capability change
- 1.3 Mathematical capability change
- 1.4 Other

2.0 Short-term memory
- 2.1 Amnesia
- 2.2 Other

3.0 Long-term memory
- 3.1 Amnesia
- 3.2 Other

4.0 Spatial organization capacity
- 4.1 Gestalt perception/organization capacity
- 4.2 Sequential dysfunctions
- 4.3 Other

5.0 Exceptional Capabilities
- 5.1 Intellectual (clearly documented new capability)
- 5.2 Language (known foreign tongue and not glossolalia)
- 5.3 Awareness change of ones' physical environment (hyper, hypo)
- 5.4 Other

Scoring Key:
- ++ Exceptionally strong, obvious, or increasing effect
- + Effect is only moderately strong or increasing at a slow rate
- - Effect is less than normal, reduced slightly or decreasing at a slow rate
- -- Effect is very weak, very reduced or decreasing at a high rate

P Partial
F Full
D Damage
N Necrosis

Table 7

Spiritual Responses
(Matrix 5)
(See Scoring Key for Specifying all Changes)

Temporally Ordered Event
A B C D E F G H I J K L M

1.0 Stability of person's beliefs
- 1.1 Reawakening/rebirth to God [specify existing religious belief(s)]
- 1.2 Awakening to a new truth/god (e.g., joins New Age group, adopts global views)
- 1.3 Other

2.0 Level of personal commitment to new religious/spiritual belief(s)
- 2.1 Changes of commitment level
- 2.2 Rate of change of commitment level relative to abduction event
- 2.3 Other

3.0 Theophany event(s)
- 3.1 Absolute number of
- 3.2 Frequency per unit time
- 3.3 Meetings with whom?
- 3.4 Nature of conversation(s)
- 3.5 Other

4.0 Miscellaneous responses

Scoring Key:
- ++ Exceptionally strong, obvious, or increasing effect
- \+ Effect is only moderately strong or increasing at a slow rate
- \- Effect is less than normal, reduced slightly or decreasing at a slow rate
- -- Effect is very weak, very reduced or decreasing at a high rate

P Partial
F Full
D Damage
N Necrosis

Table 8

Psychic - Paranormal Responses
(Matrix 6)
(See Scoring Key for Specifying all Changes)

Temporally Ordered Event
A B C D E F G H I J K L M

1.0 Channeling (acts as intermediary between humans and spirit realm)

2.0 Clairvoyance (ability to gain impressions of objects/events beyond one's local environment)

3.0 Clairaudience (ability to hear conversations remotely)

4.0 Deja vu (impression one has been somewhere before, but really hasn't)

5.0 Disintegration/immateriality (disintegration of the body)

6.0 Near death experience (NDE)

7.0 Out of body experience (OBE) (also known as astral travel)

8.0 Precognition (ability to gain impressions of future events)

9.0 Psychokinesis-Poltergeist effects(ability to influence surrounding environment)

10.0 Remote Viewing (ability to see events remotely)

11.0 Other capabilities

Scoring Key:
- ++ Exceptionally strong, obvious, or increasing effect
- \+ Effect is only moderately strong or increasing at a slow rate
- \- Effect is less than normal, reduced slightly or decreasing at a slow rate
- -- Effect is very weak, very reduced or decreasing at a high rate

P Partial
F Full
D Damage
N Necrosis

SUMMARY

This paper has presented a means for quickly and effectively coding a broad array of human responses that may occur during a Close Encounter of the Fourth Kind. The horizontal axis of this matrix comprises temporally ordered events or episodes which occur in the vast majority of reported cases I have studied. The vertical axis consists of six general categories of human responses that might occur. In order to use this Alien Abduction Taxonomy (AAT) one must specify each event by a letter and a decimal number which represents the particular cell within the overall matrix. What form the data takes is up to the individual investigator/clinician. I prefer to use short phrases or single words whenever possible. In some instances a special scoring key or rating table can be developed, e.g., strength of the human response might be assigned a number from 1 to 5 where larger numbers represent stronger responses. A preliminary scoring key is presented here.